

**SECRET**



# JAPANESE ARE MOVING AGAINST EMIGRATION

## Their Central Association Takes Strong Ground Against the Ball Scheme.

The meeting of the Central Japanese Association yesterday at the Japanese Primary School, Naniwa street, was enlivened by a warm discussion over the question of the Japanese laborers being sent to Victoria by attorney Ball and others. Consul Miki Saito reported to the meeting the correspondence and cablegrams he has with reference to the detention of the Japanese at Victoria and this brought out a long discussion.

The result was a unanimous vote by the sixty delegates accepting a resolution denouncing the methods employed to get the Japanese laborers away from Hawaii, expressing also the delegates' disapproval of Japanese leaving Hawaii for the mainland. The delegates expressed their belief that it was entirely against the interests of the Japanese people to be led away by representations of unlimited work awaiting them on the mainland, and they also expressed their opinion that the present migration was against the interests of Hawaii in general.

The delegates agreed that steps should be taken to prevent further emigration of this character.

A petition, to accompany the resolution, will be drawn up and sent to the Japanese minister at Washington, through the local Consul General.

There are well-defined rumors that the Japanese will employ Federal District Attorney Breckons to take action against lawyer Ball.

### J. P. BALL REPLIES.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me a few lines to correct some errors in your yesterday and prior articles relative to myself.

It is true that I have been and am acting as attorney and trustee for several Japanese who handle people wishing to go to the mainland, but it is not true that I represent any corporation in Seattle or elsewhere seeking to obtain laborers from here. It is true that the said parties for whom I am attorney sent 27 Japs per Aorangi, Oct. 21st.

"It is true that Consul Morikawa of Vancouver called here that said Japs had been refused landing and had been ordered deported. This is true that I immediately instructed my said clients to receive no more applications for passage per the Canadian-Australian route until I could investigate the status of affairs. Thereupon I called the General Passenger Agent of said Canadian-Australian line, the following message to wit:

"Are Aorangi Japanese ordered deported?"

The above cable was immediately answered by General Agent Crawford, of the said Canadian-Australian line, as follows, to wit:

"No."

In due course of mail I received from said Agent Crawford, the following letter, to wit:

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 7th, 1903.  
Ball, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.  
Dear Sir: I duly received your cable of the 4th instant reading "Are Aorangi Japanese ordered deported?" to which I cabled you the word "No."

We did not experience any difficulty in regard to the Japanese on board the Aorangi and am unable to account for the report that these Japanese had received instructions to be deported from Vancouver as they were all landed with very little delay. However, I am pleased to say that there was no truth in the report.

Yours truly,  
B. S. CRAWFORD,  
Asst. General Agent.

As throwing still further light on the matter in question, I quote from a recent letter received by me from F. B. Lester, passenger and ticket agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., located at Seattle, the following, to wit:

"Any Japs coming from Honolulu to San Francisco, via Victoria, will be subject to no annoyances whatever. The Canadian inspectors simply wish to know that they are in transit from one American port to another, and our inspector will make affidavit to that effect, giving it to the purser of our steamer, who will have this in his possession on arrival at San Francisco, and which will be sufficient evidence to the inspectors there that they have come from an American port and which will admit them at San Francisco without any annoyance. There is no head tax on them."

The last official report made in the matter showed that in April last, 1575 Japs landed and disembarked at this port from Japan. Each month probably 150 or 200 Japs leave here for the mainland. It is absolutely impossible for any very large number of Japs to leave these islands as the steamers refuse to carry more than a very few each trip.

The last Moana carried 44 Japs for my clients though they had more applications on file, but I had advised them to make only minimum shipments each month so as not to disturb the labor conditions in the islands.

It is easily handled and best of all they can be depended on to spend all their earnings right here at home. Even now I am formulating plans to interest negro laborers of the kind afore-said in these islands, and I hope with the cooperation of our planters to ultimately people these fertile lands with laborers who will meet the ideal requirements of our local conditions.

I will say here incidentally that your reporters totally distorted my remarks as set forth in yesterday's issue. I am not aware of having a single enemy among the people of these islands and the fact that I have all my family here argues well that my interests lie here and that it is incumbent upon me to promote the welfare of this country rather than otherwise as the tenor of your articles would lead some to believe.

Very respectfully yours,  
J. P. BALL.

Honolulu, Dec. 2d, 1903.

## TO HAVE UNIFORM COURT PRACTICE

First Judge J. T. De Bolt, of the First Judicial Circuit, has been engaged for two months past, in the intervals of almost daily court engagements, preparing Rules of Practice for the Circuit Courts of the Territory.

The rules now in vogue in the First Circuit were prepared by Judges Humphreys, Gear and Robinson, but are of doubtful legality from the fact that the law directs that the rules shall be promulgated by the Circuit Judges of the Territory. Circuits of the other islands have rules of their own, probably for the most part the old rules of the Hawaiian Supreme Court before the Circuit Courts were established.

Judge De Bolt deems it highly desirable that the practice should be made uniform throughout the Territory. He will welcome suggestions from the other Judges as well as from attorneys before making a final draft of the Rules to be promulgated by all of the Judges according to law. To this end he will send copies of his preparation when completed to his colleagues on the bench.

## MOLOKAI VISITED BY TIDAL WAVE

John H. Wilson, engineer, returned in the Lehua yesterday from doing surveying for the Kaulapapa wharf construction. He reports what he believes to have been the action of a tidal wave last Sunday on the windward side of Molokai.

A big sea washed away two houses at Kaulapapa. At Pelekunu the incoming waves rushed clear through the houses on the beach, causing general consternation. Taro patches were flooded. The sea reached a point 250 feet inshore of the highest former tide mark.

The flooding prevailed all along the coast from Kaulapapa to Halawa for about two hours. A strange feature, one that favors the tidal wave theory, was that of smooth water in the ocean a quarter of a mile from shore.

His Complaint—"Her name is Pearl and I thought when I married her that I was accumulating a pearl of great price," said the pale-eyed, stoop-shouldered man, the while a wan grin wrinkled his meager complexion. "But the mother of Pearl soon gave me to understand that her daughter was the pearl that was cast before swine, and that I was the swine."—Smart Set.

RHEUMATISM is cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# MR. HATCH'S MISSION VARIOUSLY DISCUSSED

## Governor Carter Approves But Disclaims Government Agency—Dissent by F. J. Lowrey and Approval by Geo. W. Smith.

Governor Carter said Tuesday he did not know whether or not the Advertiser's statement that a copy of that day's issue would go into the hands of every Senator and Representative in Congress was to be taken as a threat against Mr. Hatch's mission, but if it was to be so understood he considered that the Advertiser was working an injury to the public of this Territory by its attitude. From this the Governor went on to say:

"It is assumed that the idea of Mr. Hatch's trip is a tacit admission to Congress that we are not competent to enact a county bill, and that we want to obtain a law which cannot be modified except by Act of Congress. Now, it is a physical impossibility to get a decision of our Supreme Court on the County Act before the first of January. Neither can we obtain a Supreme Court decision on a submission of facts, as I understand. If we could get a decision, it would only be upon a specific case and would not prevent a disgruntled taxpayer from taking an appeal upon a different case. The situation is grave because if county governments come into effect and be operated for a little while and then the Act get knocked out, there will be chaos before the Legislature could be summoned to rectify the trouble."

"The people of the Territory have expressed their desire for county government. Both political parties have taken it up and put their best efforts on it. Hence it would not be sincere, nor show good faith, to neglect to do anything within our power to carry out the plan. All Mr. Hatch proposes to do is to find out whether there is any possibility of getting Congress to ratify the County Act and the election, subject to further amendments by the Territorial Legislature. All that we say is that we are perfectly capable of legislating for ourselves."

"There are differences of opinion as to whether or not this Act conflicts with their—The Organic Act—and if they ratify the County Act it will give confidence and enable those in charge of county government to proceed with some chance of success."

"There is nothing secret about the thing at all, but if the Advertiser wants to imply a threat by sending a copy of today's paper to every member of Congress it will do the Territory harm. Unless Congress acts in our behalf in the manner desired, I see no alternative but to call an extra session of the Legislature. Attorneys are at work trying to upset the Act. Whether they succeed or not their efforts will prevent success. Capitalists will not lend money to the counties while uncertainty of their status remains."

"For one in this administration, I am in favor of local self-government, decentralizing, to stop paternalism of which we in the past have been accused. When, with reference to his disclaimer of secrecy, the Governor was reminded that Mr. Hatch had departed on his mission before anything regarding the matter had been divulged for publication, he replied:

"Mr. Hatch is not sent to Washington by the Government, but by outside parties who take an interest in having the uncertainty settled."

Governor Carter referred to the request from Maui county officials for a conference to be called by him as a fresh evidence of the dependence of the people throughout the islands on the central authority in Honolulu, which it was the intent to replace with popular self-dependence. With the immense expenditures required for various public services of the Territory which there were not visible means adequately to meet, the Governor considered it was high time the people took charge of their purely local affairs and realized as well that they were the taxpayers who had to provide for both Territorial and County necessities. The experience would be their best education in civic responsibilities and tend to put an end to graft and extravagance.

MR. LOWREY'S VIEWS.  
"Frederick J. Lowrey of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., on being asked if the Chamber of Commerce had taken any action with regard to Mr. Hatch's mission, or what was the attitude of that body thereto, replied:

"I cannot say, as details of business are now left by the Chamber to the board of directors and there are fewer general meetings than formerly."

"But I hope that they are not backing such a thing. It is a dreadful mistake. I am surprised if Mr. Hatch has really come to Washington on such an errand. He seems so entirely inconsistent with the fight the Bar Association is making with regard to Territorial officers and appeals."

"Here we have been agitating for home rule in our own affairs, and the right to manage the Territory's business for ourselves. Now we are sending some one to Washington to beg for Federal interference in our business of county government? It looks like throwing away the whole principle for which we have been contending."

"Suppose that the Supreme Court here should decide that the entire County Act is invalid on account of a defect in the title, or other cause. It would be better, in my opinion, even to take the risk of having an extra session of the Legislature to repair the law than running to Washington with such a purely local matter. I doubt very much if Congress will have anything to do with it."

Then, again, the passage of the County Act by Congress would not be a certain assurance that it would not still contain defects on which it might be attacked. No doubt the lawyers who framed the bill are a little sensitive to the danger of its being declared null and void on account of mistakes they overlooked. Yet the bill to be submitted to Congress would have to be prepared by lawyers and might, as likely as the old one, be attacked after passage upon entirely new grounds. Then it would have to be tested in our courts just the same as the present law."

G. W. SMITH'S VIEWS.  
George W. Smith, of Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., said last night that the Merchants' Association had as yet taken no action relative to the mission of Mr. Hatch to Washington.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Smith stated that until that day he had been doubtful upon the question. Now, however, from information he had received he believed that Mr. Hatch's errand was a wise step. He had been convinced that, unless the uncertainty over the status of the County Act were speedily ended, chaos would result.

HILO TO ACT.  
A semi-private letter received yesterday gives the information that plans are being laid by well-intentioned people to have the County Act thoroughly tested in the courts. This is considered to be really the most expeditious course for putting an end to all uncertainty.

## J. A. MAGOON ON HOME RULE

When the question of permitting appeals from our Territorial Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court was first brought up, I was inclined to favor a law permitting such appeals. But after carefully considering the matter I am decidedly against any such law. There has been always in the past a clear working majority of able and conscientious men on our Supreme Court Bench, and we have no reason to believe that it will be any different in the future. I believe that it is decidedly better that there should be occasional miscarriages of justice, than to subject litigants to the expense and delay occasioned by appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Upon the question of appointment I fall to see how any member of this community can be willing to admit that we have not a sufficient number of honest men in this Territory, possessing the ability and qualifications required to fill, not only judicial positions, but all the other positions. It would be certainly a departure from the foundation principles of American institutions to place strangers to rule over us. The rule is no less imperative when the President appoints than when the people elect. Fancy our fellow citizens electing a non-resident to be our Governor, or to fill any other office. It is government of the people, by the people and for the people that we believe in, and though the President appoints, he is trusted to make his appointments accord with this great basic principle.

J. ALFRED MAGOON.

## GOV. CARTER'S CONFERENCE HOURS

Heads of departments will confer with Governor Carter on their respective affairs, in a system to replace the former executive council, according to the following schedule:

Mondays—President of the Board of Health, 1 to 2; Commissioner of Public Lands, 2 to 3; Superintendent of Public Works, 3 to 4.

Tuesdays—Superintendent of Public Instruction, 11 to 12.

Wednesdays—General business.

Thursdays—Surveyor, 1 to 2; Commissioner of Public Lands, 2 to 3; Superintendent of Public Works, 3 to 4.

Saturdays—Attorney General, 11 to 12.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful ingredients. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Put it away and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all druggists and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# WOMEN LAUD LIFE OF MICRONESIAN MISSIONARY

## Tributes to the Memory of the Late Mrs. Hiram Bingham by the Woman's Board of Missions.

Loving tributes to the memory of the late Mrs. Hiram Bingham were given yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of which Mrs. Bingham was the first president from 1871 to 1874. Several of the members read tender tributes to the character of the devoted missionary to the Gilberts, whose last days even were full of thoughtfulness for the people among whom she had labored and given the best part of her life to elevate them from heathenism to Christianity.

The meeting was one of the largest held this year, and among those present were the Rev. Hiram Bingham and Mrs. Lydia Coan.

Mrs. Serena E. Bishop presented a paper on the early life of Mrs. Hiram Bingham, which was read by Mrs. Theodore Richards as follows:

MRS. BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.  
As the name Brewster indicates, she was of notable lineage, being a descendant in direct line of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower.

Her parents resided in Northampton, Massachusetts, where she was born October 18th, 1834. She had one own brother, now Major H. M. Brewster of Springfield, Mass. He was always a very dear brother to her and recent letters show how tender was the tie between them.

In early youth she sought her Saviour's love and united with the church at the same time with her father. This made the bond between father and daughter very close, her mother being already a church member.

Rev. Gordon Hill, son of the missionary of India, was her pastor. She was devotedly attached to him and his widowed mother. The beauty of her Christian character was early manifested in her work in the Sabbath school which won the hearts of the young. Her voice, rich in strength and sweetness, was very attractive both in speech and singing. Her genial enthusiastic manner won the hearts of all associated with her.

Her school education was completed at Williston Seminary, East Hampton. She became a successful teacher in the Northampton High School where she taught for three years. The pleasant remembrance of these days is evident when we notice the delightful cordiality of her former pupils when meeting her in later years. Perhaps some of you remember Miss Parsons, a visitor to Honolulu, who early sought out her former teacher, and spent many hours beside the invalid's chair, talking of the old times, and Mrs. Bingham's influence upon herself and others.

Mrs. Bingham was at that time principal of the High School. Their friendly acquaintance continued several years, while Mr. Bingham was completing his studies, and finally resulted in their marriage Nov. 16th, 1854. Before this, Mr. Bingham had been ordained and appointed as a missionary to Micronesia.

There are pictures showing Mrs. Bingham in these fresh youthful days. Their wedding was at midday in the old Edwards' church of Northampton. The ceremony was performed by her pastor, Rev. Gordon Hill. None of the pomp and show of modern days, but with personal interest a large number of friends gathered, notably among them in the gallery former pupils of both parties. While Mr. Bingham's sister Lydia and a dear college friend attended them while the solemn vows were spoken. As they walked down the aisle the choir sang that well known hymn, "Ye Christian Heroes Go Proclaim Salvation in Immanuel's Name." They left immediately for New York returning soon to New Haven, where Mr. Bingham's father was living and for a farewell visit to Mrs. Bingham's old home in Northampton. Going to Boston, they were the guests of Mr. James Munroe, well known as the hospitable host to many missionaries in those days.

Relatives of both Mr. and Mrs. Bingham were with them there until the sailing of the first Morning Star Dec. 22, 1854, reaching Honolulu April 14th, 1857.

Mrs. Hall will now tell you of their further journeyings and missionary work.

Mrs. W. W. Hall read an interesting account of the life of Mrs. Bingham as a missionary, which took up the thread of Mrs. Bishop's theme. The paper was as follows:

MRS. BINGHAM AS A MISSIONARY.  
We are often made to feel that the people who live in Hawaii are quite incapable of appreciating the trials and privations of the missionaries. It is hard to realize that the gentle, easy-going people are actually a savage race, and that within the memory of the present generation the people were heathen and that the person who had been a missionary to the natives was a heathen.

It was not until the late Mrs. Bingham came to Hawaii that the people began to realize the value of the missionaries. It was not until she came to Hawaii that the people began to realize the value of the missionaries.

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## WOMEN LAUD LIFE OF MICRONESIAN MISSIONARY

(Continued from page 1.)

Soon after their return to Honolulu their son Hiram was born and from this time their home has been in this city. Here Mr. Bingham gave his time to the translation of the Bible into the Gilbertese and Mrs. Bingham proved to be of inestimable value in the work. Her accurate knowledge of the strange tongue, her clear, vigorous mind, her untiring devotion cannot be described. Those who were permitted to hear the story of this work as told by Dr. Bingham, will remember the glowing tribute he paid to his faithful helpmeet and how she blushed with pleasure under his words of loving appreciation.

She has clothed the naked, fed the hungry, visited the afflicted and preached and lived the gospel before the poor. Surely for her there is an abundant entrance into that kingdom prepared for those that love God.

### HER BEAUTY OF CHARACTER.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham read a paper on the character and later life of Mrs. Bingham, supplemented by one from Mrs. Leedingham, a very close friend. Mrs. Dillingham said that upon Mrs. Bingham's arrival here in 1857 on her way to Micronesia, she was fair among the daughters of earth. Then she had rosy cheeks, a winning smile, a cheerful voice, and all those attributes of her gentle character are remembered undimmed to this day. She was joyous in her renunciation of the world's good things. Her life has been an open book to all. The demands of health and strength called for a change for her after years of work among the Gilbertese, and both she and Mr. Bingham returned to Honolulu. She looked upon her missionary work as a vast harvest field.

Mrs. Leedingham said of her that she was like the prisoner of old, who as the years went by, came closer and closer to death as the walls moved inward to crush him. Disease had enmeshed her in its embrace, lingering year after year, until finally it had encompassed her. In her later years here she had prepared several editions of the Gilbertese geography, arithmetic and reader, and even as late as 1902, although paralyzed, she read proofs for her husband, the proofs being held before her practiced eyes by her nurse. As long as she was able to sit up, she continued with this work of love for the people whom she desired to elevate. After she was unable to hold a pen she carried on a large correspondence through an amanuensis, but afterward being unable to more than speak to express her wants, she did only what she might to assist her husband in the preparation of the Gilbertese books. Then it was that those about her saw in her eyes the light of her soul.

Mrs. Cornelia Damon, Miss Austin and girls from the Kamehameha School sang during the meeting, which was closed with the singing of "Rock of Ages."

The following resolution, presented by Mattie A. Chamberlain, was adopted by the Board:

Resolutions of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, our tender Heavenly Father, to remove from earth, Mrs. Minerva Claressa (Brewster) Bingham, for many years President of this Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands;

Resolved, that as a Board, we record the deep sense we have of the services she rendered to this organization, as first President in the formative initial years, 1871-72, when she dropped the office into the hands of Mrs. Lowell Smith, in order to resume her own missionary work in Micronesia. Returning to the Hawaiian Islands some years later, she was unanimously chosen again to fill the office left vacant in 1885, by the death of Mrs. Smith. She continued in office until the summer of 1892 when we celebrated our twenty-first annual meeting.

Resolved, that the deep and continued interest of her later years, as long as she was able to attend our meetings, was a source of joy and inspiration to us, and her long years of patient waiting and decline, have been shared by all of us, knowing she was still left to pray for us, such a model of patience and resignation.

Resolved, that on Tuesday, December 1, 1903, a memorial service be held in connection with the regular meeting of the W. B. M. P. I.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. M. C. Bingham.

Resolved, that these resolutions be presented with the report of the memorial service.

A very interesting account of the growth of Protestantism in Norway and Sweden was read by Mrs. J. T. McDonald.

## VISITED PROBABLE SITE FOR ASYLUM

Governor Carter, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Dr. Cooper, president of the Board of Health, went out to Palolo Valley at 4 p. m. yesterday to make observations relative to the matter of a site for the Insane Asylum and a proposed new road.

There is an appropriation to build a road in Palolo out of current accounts, the terms of which are before the Board of Health and the Board of Public Works. The road is to be built from the main road to the Palolo Valley, and the site for the asylum is to be located on the Palolo Valley, near the junction of the main road and the proposed new road.

When the Board of Health and the Board of Public Works met yesterday, the Board of Health was the first to take up the matter of the asylum. The Board of Public Works then took up the matter of the proposed new road. The Board of Health then took up the matter of the proposed new road. The Board of Public Works then took up the matter of the proposed new road.

# VANCOUVER JAP CONSUL SCORES BALL

## Cables Miki Saito That Japanese on Moana Are Denied Entry at Victoria.

(By Pacific Cable.)

Vancouver, B. C., December 2, 1903.  
Miki Saito, Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Fifty immigrants who arrived at Victoria by the Moana from Honolulu under similar conditions as lot on the Aorangi through Ball and others, have been refused landing here. It is said more will follow. Hope to arouse your serious attention to this matter.

MORIKAWA,  
(Japanese Consul-General at Vancouver.)

The foregoing dispatch was received at the Japanese Consulate yesterday afternoon. It reveals a condition of affairs which have been undergoing thorough investigation during the past few days by prominent Japanese of Honolulu.

The Ball mentioned in the dispatch is J. P. Ball, a local attorney, recently arrived from the mainland who is said to be acting here as the agent for some big mills around Seattle and Portland, and for whom he is recruiting Japanese laborers in these islands.

Mr. Shiozawa, editor of the Hawaii Shippo, the Japanese daily paper, and others, have started a crusade against the work being done by Ball, with a view to prevent other ignorant Japanese laborers being tempted by his alluring offers to leave the Hawaiian Islands for the mainland.

A few weeks ago Attorney Ball shipped a big batch of Japanese laborers on the Aorangi to Victoria, the Japanese being told that from there they would be given transportation to Seattle, and even to San Francisco, without additional expense over the \$10 which they paid for steamer tickets at this port. A cablegram was received on the arrival of the Aorangi at Victoria that the entire lot had been held by the British Columbia Immigration authorities.

When the Moana arrived here from the Colonies on November 18, Attorney Ball had fifty-seven more ignorant Japanese ready to ship, whom he brought down to the Pacific Mail dock and placed on board. This was about 8:30 p. m.

A Japanese appeared among the laborers and loudly proclaimed that they were being cheated, and urged them to remain here. Ball interceded, but not before about a dozen had announced their intention of remaining behind. Ball, through his interpreters, got about half of these back. The Japanese man who nearly stampeded the laborers said the Japanese were expecting to go to San Francisco instead of Victoria. Most of them replied in the affirmative. He asked them why they should go on the Moana to Victoria, instead of going to San Francisco direct by the Alameda which sailed the next day.

Ball retorted by saying, through his interpreters, that his agents would see to it in Victoria and Vancouver that they got their transportation to San Francisco all right. As the Japanese had paid over their money to Ball, the majority decided to accept his statements, and they departed. Eight remained behind.

Mr. Ball stated to an Advertiser reporter shortly after the steamer departed and while waiting for an electric car:

"Yes, I'm sending them to Victoria and Vancouver, because they are wanted in the big mills around Seattle and Portland."

"What about that lot on the Aorangi they were all held up by the Immigration authorities at Victoria?"

"Oh, they got through all right," was the reply. "That was a little game of the planters here so as to stop me from sending any more from the Islands. They are our enemies."

The above dispatch shows, however, that even the lot which the attorney had guaranteed a through journey are held up in Victoria, and there is small chance this time of their getting through.

The Immigration laws of British Columbia are strict regarding aliens, and the Japanese Consul-General there is making every effort to prevent his countrymen being given false promises here, as indicated in the following letter from Consul-General Morikawa of Vancouver, to Consul-General Miki Saito of Honolulu:

OF THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED ON THE MAINLAND FROM THE PORT.

Having received the advice from Immigration authorities of this country on the 21st ultimo regarding fifty-five Japanese immigrants who arrived at Victoria by the Aorangi, I was informed that they did not possess the necessary qualifications required by the Immigration law. I dispatched a representative of the Consulate to Victoria as the result of the latter's investigation. I have obtained the following:

That these immigrants had embarked on the Aorangi with the intention to go to San Francisco or Seattle.

That they were induced by a person named Nagusa, who lives in Port street of your city, and J. P. Ball, No. 74 King street also of your city, in the belief that by taking the said vessel they might easily land on the mainland without even the necessity of having "show money."

That besides the regular fare, they paid seven dollars to ten dollars each as the commission to the agents who thus guaranteed them with safe transportation and easy landing, etc.

That after they were all embarked they were told by Nagusa that the steamer would not call on the United States mainland but he assured them that the agents at Victoria would look after the immigrants on their arrival at that port and cause no inconvenience to them, etc., thus completely cheating them.

The Immigration Law of British Columbia not only requires an immigrant to undergo an educational test, but the immigrant, if rejected on the failure of such test has to get out of the country on his own responsibility. The steamship company who had imported him having no responsibility whatsoever in the premises. The immigrant in default of this law will be punished with the fine not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not more than three years.

The immigrants who arrived from your port, however, are not prepared for this emergency, having only a small amount of money with them as the result of placing too much trust in the words of the agents. Consequently they were to receive the penalty. After several conferences with the Immigration officials, I had, however, obtained a respite in their behalf during which time I shall be able to send them away with the help of several public spirited residents of the place, to Seattle and San Francisco and thus close this disagreeable episode.

According to their statement there are over a hundred more of immigrants who intend to leave there (Honolulu) under similar methods by an Australian steamer which leaves your port on the 15th inst. for this port. As you are well aware, the Japanese government is at present prohibiting the migration of her immigrants into this country and wishing, therefore, to call your serious attention to this matter; I remain,

Yours most respectfully,  
(Signed) "SUYESHIRO MORIKAWA."  
(Seal) Consul at Vancouver.  
Dated Nov. 2nd, 1903.

To Consul-General Miki Saito, at Honolulu.

I herewith enclose for your reference papers showing the residences of the above mentioned immigrant agents, that were brought over by the immigrants. And also call your attention to the fact that the pass-ports of the following immigrants were left in the hands of the man Nagusa, and desire your due investigation of this matter: Kichiro Ireda, his wife Kane Numakura, Motokichi, Yoshitaro Hirabayashi, Niichi Fujioke, Tokuzo Ogawa, Tetsuzo Hoshino, Tamikichi Higuchi.

Several of the Japanese who did not leave for Victoria, after learning that they were to be shipped to British Columbia instead of to San Francisco, went to Ball's office and requested their money back, exhibiting their receipts. The attorney's interpreter roughly ordered them from the office, saying they had not complied with the conditions of the agreement, and were therefore not entitled to any return. These men have been living at Japanese hotels since the Moana left, and it is their intention to put the matter into the hands of an attorney to bring action against Mr. Ball.

The entire Japanese community is aroused over the matter, believing that the ignorant coolies have been imposed upon. The men have little money, and after reaching Victoria, the last month where the cold weather had already set in, were compelled to purchase heavy clothing and other necessities, reducing their funds to the barest ebb.

The matter was brought up at the conference of the delegates to the Central Japanese Association, which, when organized, will embrace the entire population of 65,000 Japanese in the Islands. Consul-General Miki Saito is preparing a report on the matter, and when evidence is adduced by other prominent Japanese here from the coolies who are now in Vancouver, Seattle and Portland, the Japanese here will arrive at a decision as to what course to pursue.

# TOWN MEETING TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF COUNTY ACT

## Merchants Association Doesn't Like Secrecy in Sending Hatch to Washington—Public Invited to Attend a General Gathering on Saturday.

A public meeting has been called for Saturday evening by the Merchants' Association to discuss the present status of the county act. This course was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association at which eight of the nine members were present. While no action was taken relative to the sending of Mr. Hatch to Washington for the purpose of securing the approval of the county law by Congress, the general sentiment expressed was opposed to the move. This expression was not so much against the mere sending of Mr. Hatch to Congress, as to the fact that it was not done openly, and because neither the Merchants' Association nor any other public body was given an opportunity to discuss the matter beforehand. In fact a week before the directors had met and talked over the advisability of getting the law tested in local courts, when rumors began to circulate that a special emissary had departed for Washington on the day previous, to secure action by Congress.

The meeting for Saturday evening is expected to be a big affair. The place has not been decided upon, but it will be in a building of sufficient size to accommodate all who may desire to express their views on what action should be taken relative to the county act. Prominent men of all political parties will be invited to attend the meeting and arguments will be heard on every phase of the question.

R. H. Trent and E. A. McInerney were appointed on a committee to arrange for speakers, and W. W. Harris and H. F. Wichman were appointed to secure a hall for the meeting.

"The Merchants' Association decided this afternoon to call a public meeting for Saturday evening to discuss the present status of the county act," said G. W. Smith, vice-president of the Merchants' Association after the executive meeting yesterday.

"The sentiment of the committee seems to be that there should be a public expression on the matter. We have no decided opinion of our own but believe that the Governor is doing the best he can for the good of the country and to save the county from serious complications. Still we are not all satisfied as to what Congress may do, and so believe that the best way is the good old American plan of having a town meeting, and let the public be invited to discuss the subject. It is not to be a closed meeting and I hope all public spirited citizens will attend irrespective of political affiliations. Representatives of all parties will be asked to speak."

# WEDDING IN THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The wedding of Prince Alexander of Teck and the Princess Alice of Albany will take place early in February.

Prince Alexander of Teck is twenty-seven years old. He is a captain in the Seventh Hussars and was mentioned in dispatches for gallant conduct in the Matabele and Boer wars. The Princess Alice of Albany is a niece of King Edward. Recently it was stated that King Edward desired her to marry the Crown Prince of Germany.

PANAMA, Dec. 3.—There is great rejoicing here as a result of the signing of the Panama Canal treaty. The signing was done publicly. The gold pen with which the signatures were made was presented to United States Consul General Gudge, of Panama, and the hope was expressed that Gudge would be promoted from the Consul Generalship to that of Minister to the new Republic.



A. L. C. ATKINSON, THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

# WOMEN HIS ANTAGONISTS

## J. Alfred Magoon Encounters Three.

Yesterday morning the Supreme Court heard the appeal of Rebecca Paine Humeke from the order of Judge Gear allowing J. Alfred Magoon a fee of \$1250 for defending himself against a petition to cancel his guardianship of her. B. M. Watson appeared for the appellant, and the appellee in person. Mr. Magoon argued the great value of his services to Mrs. Humeke, for lack of which he said she would have become a pauper or worse, or come to her grave. A lawyer spent his life studying the law so as to be able to protect other people, and the value of his services was not to be computed by the time it took him to give an advice, etc. He said he would be better off if all guardianships were wiped out of existence. Mr. Watson quoted the testimony of Mr. Magoon showing that the gross income of Mrs. Humeke's estate did not exceed \$100 a month.

THE BRASH GUARDIANSHIP. At the afternoon session of the Supreme Court, another guardianship of J. Alfred Magoon's was under fire. Henry E. Highton strongly attacked his assumption for many years past of the control of the estate of Susan Brash, contending that the authority under which he assumed to act was repugnant to the principles of American jurisprudence. Mr. Magoon appeared in person.

THIRD WOMAN'S CASE. J. Alfred Magoon in person and as trustee for C. H. Banning and B. R. Banning has filed a motion, with notice that it will be presented tomorrow, to strike from the files of the Supreme Court the cause of Anna Gerts in her own behalf and as executrix of the will of Christian Gerts, deceased, vs. J. Alfred Magoon in his personal capacity and as trustee for C. H. Banning and B. R. Banning, John Buckley and Maria J. Forbes. The grounds are that the matters in question were previously decided and that the petition of plaintiff is unintelligible, without precedent in legal procedure and uncertain.

This is the third case figuring on the records of the Supreme Court which in one day, in each of which a woman appears as the antagonist of J. Alfred Magoon.

JUDGMENT BY CONSENT. In the replevin suit of A. W. Carter vs. W. F. Allen, the following judgment has been rendered by Judge De Bolt: "Pursuant to order for judgment made herein this day, it is adjudged that plaintiff herein recover of Samuel Parker interpleaded herein as defendant the bonds and property named in plaintiff's complaint and now on deposit with the clerk of this court, this judgment not to carry costs or damages."

This was entered after consent had been filed by Mr. Parker. The subject of the suit was \$4000 in McBrays bonds, the plaintiff claiming them as administrator of the estate of Hana Parker, deceased.

COURT NOTES. Manuel Cosme has filed an amended declaration in his suit against Manuel V. Castro to recover \$325. He claims to have furnished the wife of defendant, at her special instance and request, with board and lodging for herself and her two children seven months at \$25 a month and to have lent her \$50 for the expenses of prosecuting a divorce suit against defendant.

Judge Robinson yesterday excused his jury for the rest of the term. Jurors are excusable under the new law after a month's service. These were let off to help Judge Gear in getting a jury for the Jones murder trial. Judge Robinson will hear jury waived cases to the end of next week, and then call a special jury to conclude his allotment of the calendar.

Judge Gear yesterday sentenced Ramon Souza Camara, convicted of seduction, to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. E. C. Birbe, Jr., pleaded not guilty to the indictment for profanity. Henry Hogan is his counsel.

## PROPOSED PLAY- GROUND IMPROVED

The big tract of land at the junction of Nuanu street and Pauoa Road, owned by the Bishop estate, is being filed in and leveled, and the fences surrounding the plot have all been removed.

This is the land which the Bishop estate was arranging to exchange with the government for land on Hawaii, during the regime of H. E. Cooper as Superintendent of Public Works. The deal fell through, however, when Mr. Carter objected to the exchange.

The Bishop estate is going ahead with the work of improvement and should the deal finally be effected, the plot will be turned into a children's playground. Otherwise it will be cut up into building lots.

Small Bobby had met with a slight mishap and was crying bitterly. "Come here," said his mother, "and let me kiss away the tears." "Wait a minute," sobbed the little fellow. "I ain't done cryin' yet."











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**PEARL HARBOR BUOYS IN PLACE**

When the Iroquois went to Pearl Harbor on Monday with General MacArthur and Admiral Terry and other guests aboard, Captain Rodman made a note of the positions of the buoys that have been placed by the tug Elean.

A large can buoy, with conical top, is located about opposite the middle of the channel. This is painted with black and white stripes, from the water line to the top. The opening to the channel proper is marked by a red spar at the left and a black spar at the right. Half way up the channel is a dolphin left by the dredger company and beyond this on the left hand side is a pile at the point of a reef, also left by the dredger company.

Captain Rodman states that one of the best methods of marking the channel, would be to erect range poles.

**Governor Not Favorable.**

William White, sheriff, and D. H. Kahalelo, clerk of the county of Maui, have written to Governor Carter asking him to call a conference of county officials from all over the Territory to discuss how county government should be conducted. The Governor does not take favorably to the proposition. As he put it to an advertising reporter, he considers that the people having got what they wanted in county government should cultivate independence and work out their own salvation.

**Loss of Discovery.**

SEATTLE (Wash.), Nov. 22.—The Nome steamer Discovery is a total wreck and every soul aboard her at the time she met disaster probably perished. Conclusive information to this effect came last night in a dispatch from Juneau.

**HOW MOSSMAN MADE HIS MONEY**  
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor Advertiser: Please allow me a few lines in your valuable space, in fairness to myself and others, to explain what is claimed under the report of the "Federal Grand Jury" in re-examination of House vouchers, to be excessive charges on my part, and where I am sure they are laboring under a false impression.

In it they state that from the 1st to the 15th of April, out of a possible 15 days work, both days inclusive, I charged for 13 days work for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements. This is an error on their part, as my vouchers include two days in March; they are as follows: April 4th, 5 days; April 11th, 8 days; April 18th, 3 days. That is out of a possible 15 days work I charged for 13 days work at \$5.00 a day, which was according to agreement and with the full knowledge and sanction of all members of that committee when I was employed, also the Committee on Accounts.

Whilst not actually engaged on this committee, which was generally after adjournment of the House, I was permitted to serve on the Judiciary or any other committee that might want me, and to charge an extra day for each committee that I might serve on, thus getting two days' pay out of one day and in the instance cited in said report 2 1/2 days out of 12 days.

As I am informed other committees were paying \$10.00 a day to their clerks, my charges of \$5.00 and \$6.00 a day here were not excessive, as the preparation and typewriting of my reports would occupy me half of and in several instances the whole of the night.

This method I understand is no innovation and has been pursued right straight along.

Very respectfully yours,  
T. R. MOSSMAN.  
Honolulu, November 30, 1903.

**Convincing Proof**

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. B. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, who are agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**MEHEULA'S BOOK BILL AND WHAT IT MAY DEVELOP**

What has become of forty-four copies of the penal and civil laws for which the House of Representatives paid \$660?

And did the Territory pay to Solomon Meheula \$360 for copies of the laws which the Territory already owned?

The House, according to the vouchers in possession of the Federal court, bought forty-four copies of the penal and civil laws at the rate of fifteen dollars each. Solomon Meheula was paid \$505 for thirty-three copies of them. Where did Solomon get the copies of a law book which are so scarce that fifteen dollars is not considered a high price for the English copies of the laws? The vouchers do not specify whether the books furnished were in the Hawaiian or English language. Members of the House, who were seen yesterday, say that the English copies were as scarce as hen's teeth. Only one member on the Judiciary committee was able to get a copy. Naturally the native members, of whom there were fully twenty, did not use the English copies and it is certain that most of them got Hawaiian copies. There were not enough of the English copies of the laws to go around.

Where did Meheula get the thirty-three books he sold to the House for fifteen dollars apiece? They could not have been English copies for there are not that many in existence in Honolulu outside lawyer's offices.

It is known though, where Meheula got twenty-four copies of the Hawaiian version of the laws. That number was turned over to him by Secretary Carter when the House made a request for them. The Hawaiian books are plentiful and can be bought for the old price of five dollars apiece. For the twenty-four that were turned over to the House by Meheula there was no charge by the government.

Were these twenty-four among the thirty-three copies for which Meheula paid was paid \$505—fifteen dollars apiece?

Perhaps the Territorial grand jury may find the answer.

**CLAUS SPRECKELS HAS A SECOND PARALYTIC STROKE**

The Examiner of Nov. 20 says:

Claus Spreckels is seriously ill at his residence on Van Ness avenue. About a month ago he had a stroke of paralysis in the tongue. A day or two ago he suffered a second stroke. It affected his vocal cords and he can hardly speak. Several physicians and John D. and A. B. Spreckels have spent most of their time with him during the past two days.

Owing to the nature of the trouble and their patient's 75 years, the physicians are very much worried over his condition. Mr. Spreckels recently returned from the East and Europe and his family and friends were much rejoiced over his appearance of good health. The two strokes of paralysis have therefore come as a great shock to them. Mr. Spreckels has always been of a robust physique, which, together with abstemious living, may have the effect of aiding in his recovery.

**WEALTHIEST MAN ON COAST.**

It is generally known in banking circles that Mr. Spreckels always keeps on hand more cash than any other capitalist on the coast. Bankers always consider him the wealthiest man on the Pacific Coast, with H. E. Huntington a close second. Much of his wealth is in San Francisco realty and building improvements. Since 1895 he is credited with investing in real estate and buildings about \$8,000,000. In his recent gas and electric light deal he got \$4,000,000.

**NO CHAOS.**

If the afternoon papers correctly quote Governor Carter he fears chaos if Congress does not ratify the County act. It is even suggested that Colonel Jones may forsake the peaceful atmosphere of the court room, exchange the stenographic pencil for the sword and with his grim soldiers hold the Territory in the dread grip of martial law.

The Advertiser cannot agree with the Governor in his forebodings. This community has passed through worse crises than the possession of an uncertain county law, without losing its head or its sleep.

Whether Congress ratifies or does not ratify the county law; whether the court decides that the law is valid or invalid, or whether we continue under Territorial or County government, there is enough of the conservative element in Hawaii to keep the government and the business of the Territory moving along on an even keel, without any suggestion of chaos, or even an interruption of the orderly progress of affairs.

One thing is a moral certainty: Congress will adjourn in about two weeks for its Christmas vacation and it will not approve our county bill on sight. The only times when Congress is started out of its leisurely methods of doing business, are when war threatens, as when Cleveland was given \$50,000,000 to back up Venezuela against England, on a week's notice; or when Spain blew up the Maifé.

If Congress acts on the subject at all, it will therefore be after the County law goes into effect, and with the multitude of matters pressing for consideration, the action will be late in the session.

Again, if Congress re-enacts the law, that may remove some of the weak points, but it will not remove them all. Acts of Congress are no more sacred than are those of the Territorial legislature, and can be attacked with equal freedom.

The Lord helps those who help themselves.

Instead of talking about our ability to govern ourselves and belittling our talk by our acts, by appealing to Congress to step in and legislate for us when the first cloud appears in the sky, let us get to work and help ourselves. If Congress fails to act we will have to do it in any event. Why not begin now?

A case can be made up in short order and brought in the Circuit Court. By consent of the parties the presiding judge can give a pro forma judgment one way or the other. An appeal can immediately be taken from this judgment to the Supreme Court, and upon the request of the Attorney General, that court will unquestionably advance the case for immediate hearing.

The court is already familiar with the subject and could give a decision within a week. Then we shall know where we stand. Either we will have a County law or we shall not have one. Let us cross one bridge at a time. When the Supreme court has decided that the county law is invalid there will be ample time to decide what to do next.

**WANT HIM BACK SOON**

**Call to Professor Koebele to Return.**

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry met in the Governor's office at 2 p. m. yesterday those present being: L. A. Thurston, president; C. B. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works; J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and W. M. Giffard, members; and R. C. L. Perkins, entomologist. Miss Peterson, acting as clerk, read the minutes of last week's meeting which were approved.

Mr. Holloway, on the suggestion of the president, was unanimously elected as secretary of the board in place of H. E. Cooper, his predecessor.

On motion the proceedings of the previous meeting, at which a quorum was not present, were ratified.

**THE FINANCES**

Mr. Holloway, for a committee, submitted a statement of the condition of appropriations for the board, showing the balance available until the end of the year. There was some discussion with explanations of items in the statement. The total balance is \$21,611.92, while estimates for November and December expenditures amount to \$15,124.11.

Mr. Giffard wanted to secure the approval of an allowance for spars and sailcloth balloons needed by the entomologist for the fumigation of trees infested with blight. At the suggestion of the president, it was voted that requisition blanks be procured, and that Mr. Perkins then prepare a requisition for such material as he required.

Mr. Carter, committee to prepare a list of seeds, was granted further time.

**KOEBELE CALLED HOME**

Mr. Perkins in answer to a question from the president, said he received a letter from Prof. Koebele the day after last meeting. He was at Alameda and did not say when he would come down. Prof. Koebele reported having found a new kind of beetle, which gave promise of being very useful in destroying leaf hoppers. It was different from any he had seen before.

President Thurston thought Prof. Koebele ought to come back at an early day. Owing to his absence and his assistant's illness, there had been no organization of the entomology division.

Mr. Perkins said Prof. Koebele said nothing about when he intended going to Australia. Mr. Giffard recalled that Prof. Koebele said at a former meeting that the month of May was the best time for getting a certain kind of bug in Australia.

At the suggestion of the president it was voted to write to Prof. Koebele and request that he return at his earliest convenience.

**MONEY FOR INSTRUMENTS.**

An allowance of \$500 for instruments, books and incidentals required by the entomology division was voted.

Mr. Holloway reported having a number of letters received since last meeting. The president explained that action on requests for trees from the nurseries did not need to be taken by the board, as such matters could be dealt with under the rules lately adopted at the executive officer's discretion. President Thurston stated that a circular letter had been sent to the volunteer foresters concerning the duties of their office.

Mr. Holloway, replying to a question, said the construction of nursery buildings would soon begin.

**PROTECTION OF TERRITORY.**

A letter to Governor Carter from E. R. Stackable, collector of customs, was read by Mr. Holloway. It referred to the matter of inspection of imported plants. The collector was willing to cooperate with Territorial officials so far as the rules of his office allowed. Anything prohibited or imported could not be delivered to the consignee, but there was no prohibition of trees or plants.

It was suggested that a Federal order might be obtained giving authority for protecting the Territory from the introduction of pests by means of infected trees or plants.

**AN ORGAN DESIRED.**

Mr. Giffard suggested that the board might have a journal of its own, for exchange of opinion and information, besides the occasional bulletins that might be issued. Perhaps the Planter Monthly might give it a portion of its space. The president appointed Mr. Giffard a committee of one to see about it.

**THE HEAD FORESTER.**

President Thurston suggested that the executive officer designate the appointments of district foresters. Mr. Holloway suggested that the chief forester be included, but it was replied that Mr. Ebermer had not yet accepted the position. Mr. Carter had received a letter from Mr. Hall, the forester sent here lately to report on Hawaiian forests, who stated that Mr. Ebermer would almost certainly accept the office. The president said there was a cablegram later to the same effect.

**PENDING HILO QUESTION.**

Governor Carter came in and asked that an answer be sent to a letter from Mr. Oliveria regarding the opening of a proposed homestead settlement in the Honoma forest land above the plantations in the Hilo district.

President Thurston stated that there were other cases awaiting action and

**LIBELED THE GAELIC**

**Two Chinese Bring Suit Against Her.**

The steamer Gaelic would have passed into the custody of the United States to be condemned and sold at auction, if Blackfield & Co. had not come to the rescue by putting up a bond for the vessel's release. The liner was to have been seized to satisfy a little claim of \$500 made by two Chinese who were passengers on the vessel last March and who claimed to have been mistreated by the ship's officers.

The libel against the Gaelic was filed in the United States court yesterday afternoon by Chas. Sheat Li and C. Kin Fong against the steamer Gaelic, her tackle, machinery, boilers, etc. Deputy Marshal Winter started out to seize the steamer on an order from Judge Dole but when the papers were served on F. W. Klebahn, the agent, a couple of hours before the Gaelic was booked to sail, the agents agreed to put up the necessary bond and the formal seizure was not made.

The two plaintiffs alleged that they entered into an agreement with the agents of the steamer Gaelic in China, by which the steamer agreed to transport them to Honolulu from the island of Hong Kong. Each plaintiff claimed to have paid \$250.75 in Chinese silver amounting to \$100 gold coin, which was alleged to have been double the regular steamer passage, and for which the plaintiffs were to receive European steamer accommodations.

Plaintiffs sailed from Hong Kong on March 7, 1903, on the Gaelic and alleged that the agreement was lived up to until they reached Japan. Then it is alleged in the petition the ship's doctor and purser took possession of their cabin and turned it over to two children, Koreans, said to have been suffering from smallpox. As a result, it was alleged plaintiffs were put in the ordinary steerage and given insufficient accommodations. In addition Chas. Li claimed that a blanket valued at fifteen dollars and a shawl valued at five dollars were destroyed by fumigation. C. Kin Fong claimed to have lost an eight-dollar blanket and a five-dollar shawl. Later both were again ousted from their cabin and on this occasion Chas. Sheat Li claims to have lost a five-dollar pair of pants. Both plaintiffs claimed also to have suffered in their feelings and to have suffered from the cold by loss of their blankets. Upon arriving in Honolulu both were held in quarantine for fifteen days because of the fact that they were steerage passengers, whereas if they had been given their own cabins this would not have occurred. For all of the injuries each plaintiff asks \$500 damages in addition to the refund of \$100 for passage money paid.

**HONOLULANS ARE COMING FROM TAHITI**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Mariposa arrived yesterday from Tahiti on schedule time and as usual looking like a well kept yacht. Among her passengers were a number of Honolulu people who went from the Islands to Tahiti and are making the return trip by way of San Francisco. They speak in glowing terms of the climate of Tahiti and, accustomed to tropical delights as their residence in the Hawaiian group has made them, they found much that was new and delightful on the other tropical Isle. Of their stay at Papeete, of the days spent exploring Tahiti and of the spineless, scotchless trip to the mainland on the well appointed Mariposa, they talk of as something new and worth while in the outing line. J. Sumner was in charge of the Honolulu party.

**COLDS** are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Humorist in the Sick-room.—He (weakly): "It is very good of you, Mrs. Houston, to come and see me when I'm so ill."  
She (gushingly): "Not at all! I wish it were more often."—London sketch.

the question ought not to be dealt with sporadically. It was one between opening certain lands for homesteads and reserving them for forests. The question could not be decided until the head forester had time to look over the whole situation.

**FOUL NURSERY**

Mr. Kidwell's nursery in Honolulu about four miles from the city was very busy yesterday. Mr. Kidwell, who admitted that he was a nurseryman, said that he was a nurseryman.

On motion of Mr. Kidwell, it was decided that the next meeting of the board be held at 2 o'clock on Wednesday at the room.



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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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Omaha, Neb.

**STACKABLE ON CUSTOMS QUARTERS**

While Collector of the Port Stackable was in Washington and New York, he looked into the matter of an appraiser's building for Honolulu. He made inquiries of the appraiser, G. W. Whitehead, at New York as to the space used by the New York department, and received the following letter from him:

Referring to your verbal inquiry, I have to advise you that the appraiser's warehouse at this port is a building ten stories in height, the cost of which building is approximately \$1,750,000. Each floor of the building has a floor space of 45,211 square feet, net, over half of which is used for the unpacking and examination of goods. There are ten elevators in the building, with a gross lifting capacity of 34,000 pounds in one minute. There are 500 employees in this date under the direction of the appraiser, and exclusive of the force under the deputy collector of customs engaged in receiving goods designated for exportation and attending to the delivery of same to importers after appraisal. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the number of invoices and appraisement orders passed was 244,895, the number of packages examined 1,729,499. And the appraised value of merchandise \$24,467,523.75.

Grand Jury's Find.

The main purpose of the Japanese government is to have an exodus of the Japanese from this country to the mainland. The passports are marked expressly for Hawaii, and if the matter could be properly presented to those starting out for the Coast, their respect for the home government, apart from other arguments, would probably be enough to arrest their departure.

"So, it is the desire of this society to use a persuasive influence over the laborers, to give them such correct information that they may be induced to stay at work steadily on the plantations and not go to an uncertainty of the mainland."

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**NO LABOR UNION THIS****Organization to Benefit Japanese Working Classes.**

About sixty delegates from Hawaii, Oahu, Maui and Kauai, are now in attendance at the conference of the Central Japanese Association, which is being organized here. The meetings will continue for the remainder of the week when the organization will be placed on a permanent footing.

The delegates were called together at the instance of Consul-General Miki Saito, who will be the permanent president, the office in future descending to his successors as Consul. The first meeting was held on November 20 on Nuuanu street above Vineyard. Mr. Saito was chosen temporary chairman.

Mr. C. Shioda was elected chairman, and Mr. Y. Nagai, vice chairman, at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Saito made an address at the opening of the meeting. His address, in part, was to the effect that the reason he had called the convention was to put the Association on a permanent basis. The delegates assembled represented all of the Japanese in the islands, numbering 60,000 persons.

"It is not a labor union," Mr. Osawa said. "The organization takes in everything relative to the behavior and welfare of the Japanese working population of Hawaii, which you know numbers about 60,000."

"The idea is to take some of the burden of looking after our people off the Consul. This is made clear by the Consul's letter to the Planter's Association, which he wishes the Association to publish in full. The Association is not to create, but to prevent trouble. If any trouble should arise between employers and employees, it is the object of the organization to get between them and settle the differences amicably."

"Consul Miki Saito will be the permanent president and moving spirit of the Association. The district auxiliaries will be composed of merchants, doctors and some representative workmen."

"The Consul and those assisting in the movement believe that it is not to the interest of Japanese laborers to leave here for the Coast. An effort will be made to keep the Japanese here, besides protecting their interests to legitimate ways—for instance, with regard to the Japanese back law, which we regard as an injustice."

Following is the Consul's letter referred to by Mr. Osawa:

The Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen:—Accompanying this note, kindly find a rough draught of a document embodying the objects of a society among the Japanese of the islands, the principles of which will explain themselves.

"To prevent any misunderstanding on your part, or on the part of plantation managers, as to the motives underlying a proposition recently advanced to consolidate the Japanese throughout the islands into a mutual protective society, we beg now to present respectfully for your consideration the following facts:

"When the Japanese laborers were first introduced into this country there were provided for them several official inspectors. These inspectors played an important part in settling trouble among the Japanese as well as misunderstandings between planters and laborers. This system worked admirably but unfortunately passed into disuse. We are cognizant of the fact that most of these laborers are in constant need of attention and advice. They are tractable under the guidance of a good leader, and equally amenable to the control of an unscrupulous schemer. Slight provocations that once would have passed unnoticed are now sufficient to cause a laborer to desert his plantation."

"Comparatively high wages offered by California fruit growers have caused a great commotion among these simple minded people. Without ascertaining how long a period such a rate of wages lasts, they hastily conclude to leave the islands and besiege steamship offices in their attempts to secure transportation, some of them even paying for first class passage. So it has come about that, instead of being characterized for steady application to work, Japanese laborers have of late become more for uneasy shifting from one place to another."

"It is certainly against the idea of the Japanese government to have an exodus of the Japanese from this country to the mainland. The passports are marked expressly for Hawaii, and if the matter could be properly presented to those starting out for the Coast, their respect for the home government, apart from other arguments, would probably be enough to arrest their departure."

"So, it is the desire of this society to use a persuasive influence over the laborers, to give them such correct information that they may be induced to stay at work steadily on the plantations and not go to an uncertainty of the mainland."

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obligation and regard between employer and employee.

(4) To secure a speedy adjustment of any differences that may arise between the members of the League and outsiders, or among members themselves.

(5) To give advice in all cases when called upon by members of the League, and to render financial assistance to such members as deserve it.

(6) To establish and manage Japanese schools wherever needed.

Besides a President (which position would always be offered to the Japanese Consul, ex officio), Secretary and Treasurer, it is proposed to divide the work of the League among a Central Committee, composed of not more than five members, and a certain number of minor officials, District Directors, who would correspond closely to the Inspectors of former times.

"As it is our desire to work in harmony with the Planter's Association, we would gladly welcome any communication from them in regard to this matter."

In order to inform Planters of the intention of the foregoing society, I hereby forward a copy of declaration of the principles, fully approving of the provisions set forth in this declaration.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) MIKI SAITO

H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul-General.

**TRUST COMPANY EAGER FOR DEPOSIT**

The United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, is still coaxing the Government to leave the proceeds of the Hawaiian public improvement bonds on deposit with it, at three per cent. interest, until the money is needed. Governor Carter yesterday received the following cablegram from the company:

"Can you not assist us in holding deposit? Dillon & Hubbard, New York, think it probable that it is legal."

Dillon & Hubbard is the law firm whose advice Mr. Carter took when on his loan mission.

The Governor, in answer to a question, said he did not propose to interfere in the matter. It was entirely in Treasurer Kepoika's hands. When the Advertiser reporter went, with the Governor's consent, to show the Treasurer the cablegram before its publication, he had left his office for the day. The fact seems to be, however, that Mr. Kepoika's arrangement with local bankers, made last week, for bringing the money here forthwith, was final.

Considerable of the money will be used on public improvements, under contracts already awarded and about to be, about as soon as it can be imported.

**NAUGHT CAN DELAY INAUGURAL BALL**

It has been found impossible to get the engraving of invitations for the Governor's inaugural ball next Tuesday evening done in time. Neither can suitable paper stock for the printing thereof be procured in season. Nevertheless, there will be no postponement on account of stationery and nothing is ever, hardly, postponed in Honolulu on account of the weather. Governor Carter said yesterday the bids would be printed on brown wrapping paper if necessary.

**YOU MAY BE WELL.**

Only when food digests, when pure blood circulates freely, when the muscles expand and contract without weakness or pain, when the lungs and heart work like parts of a perfectly balanced engine, when the whole body feels light as a bird on a bough, only then are we in condition to appreciate the beauty and excellence of the world in which the good God has placed us. But, dear me! what a host of men and women seldom or never know what real health is. And yet how easy, after all, health is to cultivate and to keep. Diseases arise from living germs, which in some way obtain entrance to the body and act upon various organs through the medium of the blood. All fevers, all strictly localized disorders, diseases of the throat and lungs, affections of the stomach and bowels, etc., have each their seeds. To antagonize and kill these germs, and thrust them from the system, progressive medical science commands.

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**

which is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It acts at once. It promotes digestion and assimilation, destroys the germs that destroy tissue, arrests waste and thus restores health. It is in cases which seem hopelessly beyond cure. It does not cure everything but everything it is recommended for. Its popularity means the thousands of all others from the weight of its success. It is the only medicine that has been used by the great physicians of all ages and in all climates. It is the only medicine that has been used by the great physicians of all ages and in all climates. It is the only medicine that has been used by the great physicians of all ages and in all climates.

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**ANXIOUS FOR INHERITANCE****James Hoare Asks Accounting of Colburn.**

James Hoare, one of the creditors of the estate of Antonio Rosa, deceased, has filed a petition to require an immediate accounting from John F. Colburn, executor. He says:

"That John F. Colburn was appointed sole executor of said estate by this honorable court on October 17, 1898; that the said John F. Colburn has filed no account as such executor, except the first inventory of the assets; that it appears from statements contained in the petition to sell real estate filed by the said John F. Colburn as executor on November 22, 1902, and in other papers filed in the above entitled proceeding, that large sums have been paid out to meet certain unspecified claims, and that there is great danger that your petitioner's claim will not be paid in full or even pro rata with other claims; and that your petitioner is unable to discover the present condition of the estate or to ascertain his rights because of the failure of the executor to account; that there are now pending in this court proceedings for the measurement of dower in the said estate, and that an accounting by the executor is necessary in connection with such proceedings and for the ascertainment of your petitioner's rights therein, especially in view of the fact that the petition for measurement states that over \$11,000 has been paid out by the executor for mortgages, liens and other claims."

Hoare's claim is on account of his own estate, of which in his minority Rosa was guardian. His attorneys are Kinney & McClanahan and Hatch & Ballou.

**EVERLASTING SUIT.**

The injunction suit of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Walluku Sugar Co. has been argued before the Supreme Court for the past two days. A. S. Hartwell, Smith & Lewis and Castle & Withington appeared for the plaintiff, and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for the defendant. The written evidence and maps produced are in prodigious quantity. This controversy over water has been in the courts in many shapes for several years past.

**JUDGMENT ON LIEN.**

Judge Robinson yesterday heard the jury waived case of Allen & Robinson vs. J. H. Fisher and Hoffman and Riley. Judgment was given for defendant Fisher for his costs, for the reason that the action to foreclose the lien was not begun within the statutory time. Judgment for the full amount of the claim, about \$512, was given against Hoffman & Riley. H. E. Cooper for plaintiff; W. L. Stanley for Fisher; Hoffman & Riley in default. The suit had reference to Auditor Fisher's building in Fort street opposite the Club Stables.

**DAMAGES FOR EVICTION.**

John Baker and wife, Sarah Baker, have brought suit for \$10,000 damages on account of unlawful eviction from a house in a Kona, Hawaii, school section, against High Sheriff Brown, Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson, Sheriff Lorrin Andrews, Deputy Sheriff Kamanoha and School Agent Miss Paris.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**

A. Richley vs. C. J. Fishel, appeal from District Court judgment of \$24.80 for plaintiff, is continued till the January term.

Jose R. Canuta vs. A. McDuffie was discontinued before Judge DeBolt. It was a suit for \$250 damages on account of assault involving the loss of a front tooth. Defendant is a policeman and he appealed from District Court judgment of \$55.55 against him.

Judge DeBolt allowed plaintiff's bill of costs at \$44.45 presented, overruling the objection of defendant to certain items, in the case of Goo Wan Hoy vs. Samuel Kaal.

Judge DeBolt appointed Mrs. May Wilcox guardian of Lucy Kalani (w), a minor, without bonds and with costs remitted. S. H. Derby represented the petitioner.

**THE FEDERAL COURT.**

Fifteen of the defendants in the Japanese conspiracy case, where 80 persons were indicted, were produced in the United States District Court yesterday. When arraigned on the indictment they were allowed to reserve their pleas until Monday.

Solomon Meheula, destroying public documents, and James H. Hakooie, embarking public money, were also allowed time in which to plead.

Judge Dole conferred American citizenship on Peter Miranda, a subject of Portugal.

A Definition.—Papa: "Tommy, you mustn't eat so much. Everybody will be calling you a little 'glutton.' Do you know what that is?"

Tommy: "I suppose it's a big glutton's little boy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe case of rheumatism and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the complaint since. Make any use of this medicine for the good of any other person suffering." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

**Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies****And Rest for Tired Mothers**

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Malignant, Itching and Bleeding Skin Disease, including Eczema, Scabies, Psoriasis, etc. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. For a full description of the disease and the treatment, see the booklet "Cuticura for Skin Diseases," which is sent free of charge to all who send for it. Write to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment Co., P.O. Box 100, New York, N. Y.

**CHE FA BANKERS MAY TRY TO START UP GAMES**

Che Fa games are beginning to crop up in Honolulu again, having been dormant since the attempt made by Chinese gamblers to bribe members of the Attorney-General's department failed last spring. The police have made several arrests in the last few days, but the effort to convict the alleged offenders in the police court has so far resulted in failure.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth prosecuted some che fa cases in police court yesterday morning. The defendants were represented by Mr. Cathcart. The police were unable to establish the fact that the lottery had taken place. The offenders had tickets which were believed to be bona fide, but no drawing was proven. The prosecution was also unable to establish the fact that a drawing would take place and the cases thereupon fell through.

The Deputy Sheriff yesterday went on another tack to secure evidence. Two men were sent to the places where che fa tickets were known to be on sale. They bought tickets, but before leaving the seller, inquired if a drawing would take place and where. They were told that a drawing would take place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The seller further guaranteed to them that they would either win or lose by the transaction, and gave them the name of a place where the information could be obtained. This information is now in the possession of the police.

With the divorce of Territorial and County government on January 1, it is believed that a hui of gamblers will form a ring to establish che fa and paka pio banks in Honolulu. It is said that the Chinese believe that with Attorney-General Andrews eliminated from prosecution of gambling cases, the games can be run, and that there will be no law under the county act by which they can be prosecuted. The police department puts on a composite smile at this suggestion, and is ready to give its undivided attention to the hui at that time.

It is also said that the hui will make every endeavor to establish the games here and to that end will create a fund whereby eminent counsel may be hired, if necessary, to defend their cases in court.

**JAPANESE EDITORS ARE JOSHING YACHTSMAN WALKER**

The Yokohama Box of Curios says:

Nat Herreshoff has had the reputation of being the greatest yacht builder the world has ever produced; but when this glory was accorded to him they had not heard of "the man from Honolulu," for it seems that the island city has a genius who can build and sail boats that can beat ocean liners. The first heard of him was in Yokohama when it was announced that a Honolulu man had challenged the local yachtsmen to take a boat down to Honolulu and get licked. One of the local papers criticised some of the assertions made about the Honolulu boat and this brought out a reply from the owner of the Defiance, who is on a visit to Japan. He made some statements about a 26 rater he had that simply made Tim Laffin hide his head with shame, for while the Mary is looked upon as a pretty fast boat and under favorable conditions has rattled off from 6 to 7 knots, the Defiance—so says the owner—can do from 12 to 13 knots. If a 26 rater can beat a fairly speedy steamer what will a 90 rater do?

No one disputes the statements made—they simply don't believe them. From a home paper we learn that this young gentleman, who from his picture looks to be about 20 years old is making a design to submit to Sir Thomas Lipton and guarantees it will lift the old mug for him the next time. He is a marvel if he can beat Herreshoff, Watson, Fife and other designers of international note and is very foolish to fool away his time in fighting mosquitoes at Honolulu when he is such a genius. It will be a mean trick if he places such a weapon in Sir Thomas' hands.

Later, Nat Herreshoff evidently heard of Walker's threat, for he cabled us as follows:

"Dear Boxie,

"Don't worry about Honolulu Walker. We are still at the old stand."

**Testimonial to Captain Finch.**

Captain William Finch of the steamship Gaelic, while at Hongkong on his last voyage, was presented by Ho Yow, former Chinese Consul-General in this city, with a beautiful silk standard, richly embroidered, as a testimonial from himself and other prominent Chinese who called from here for China about a year ago in a Gaelic. The trip was a trying one, in part of the year, owing to stormy weather, but the consideration shown by Captain Finch to all his passengers, Europeans and Chinese alike, endeared him to everybody on board. With the testimonial was presented a letter written by Ho Yow in English.—Chronicle.

Girl in the grand-stand.—"Isn't that a cruel game? Do you think it's fair to see a dozen men to pile themselves on top of the poor fellow that has the ball?" Her escort: "No; there oughtn't to be more than eleven of them, anyway."—Chicago Tribune.

"I thought," said the frail, thin, haggard, "you claimed when I was to get the franchise that you intended to build the road for the benefit of the public." "My dear sir," replied the director of the southern corporation, who occasionally condescended to realize his own care, "the road was built for the benefit of the public, but it is run for the benefit of the officials."—Chicago Daily News.

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